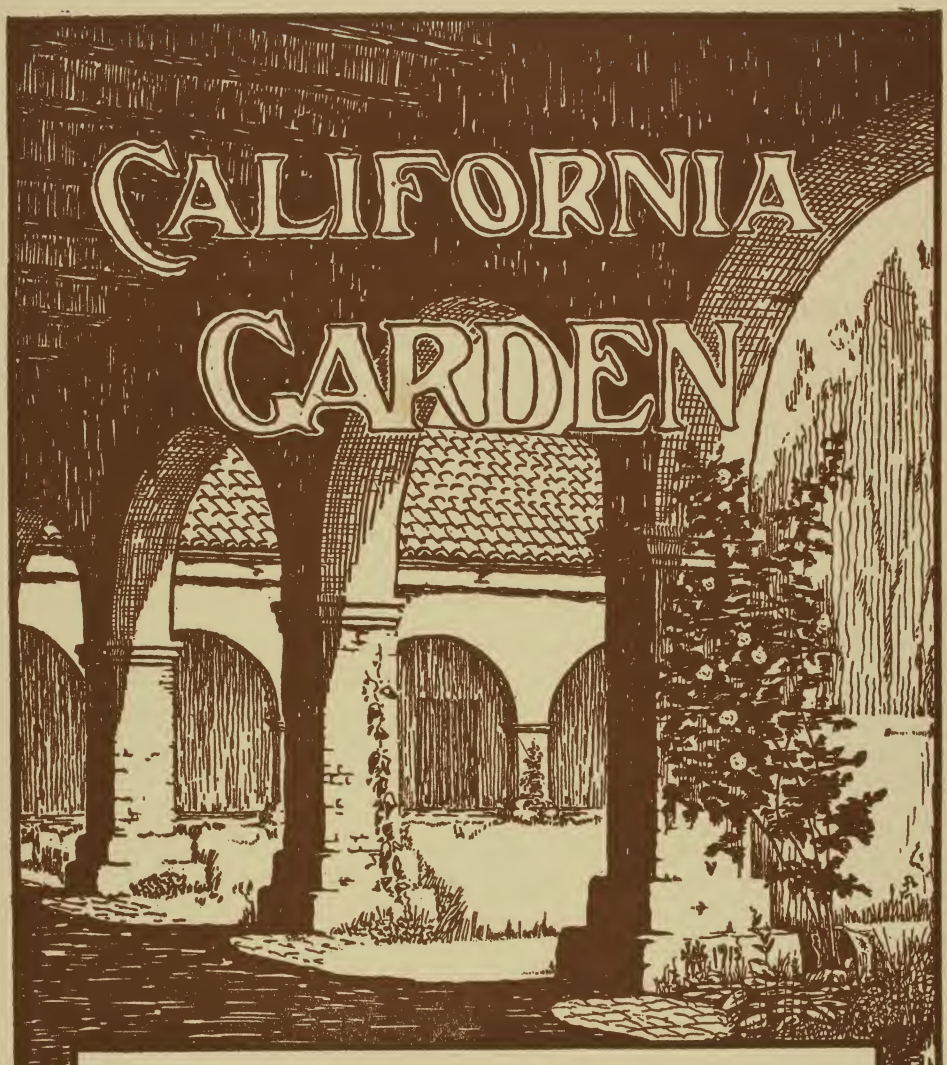

IN THIS NUMBER

WILD FLOWERS AT HOME

ENVIRONMENT A FACTOR IN CONTROL OF ROSE DISEASES

CORRECTED PREMIUM LIST FOR SPRING FLOWER SHOW

APRIL, 1929 TEN CENTS

DAHLIA BULBS. Now is the time to plant, ask for our descriptive price list. DAHLIA STAKES, redwood, save trouble by getting them at time of planting.

* * * * *

VIOLA, "JERSEY'S GEM", Special while they last, per dozen 75c.

GLADIOLI, HARRIS SPECIAL MIXTURE containing many beautiful colors 35c per dozen; $2.50 per 100.

HARRIS ASTERS, CALIFORNIA GIANTS, long stems, immense blooms 25c per packet.

ZINNIAS, DAHLIA FLOWERED, gold medal winner, 25c per packet.

FINEST ORANGE, LEMON and GRAPEFRUIT TREES in the City, also AVOCADO TREES, all at our Nursery, 840 Market Street.

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Between Broadway and E St.

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The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 18 years. Subscription $1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

All interested in garden matters and civic beautification are invited to join. Dues $1.00 per year. Magazine and Membership combined $1.50 per year. P. O. Box 323, San Diego.

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 20 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1929 No. 10

PREMIUM LIST
(CORRECTED)

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SPRING SHOW
Roses and Other Flowers
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 27 and 28, 1929
MAIN PLAZA, BALBOA PARK
Opening Saturday, 2 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents

Section "A"—Amateurs

Class

* 1. Best Collection of Roses—not less than 12 varieties and not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (Association Cup.)
* 2. Best 6 varieties of Roses—not more than 3 blooms of a kind. (American Rose Society Silver Medal.)
* 3. Best Collection of Roses—not more than 1 bloom of a kind. (American Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
4. Best 3 White Roses, one variety.
5. Best 3 Red Roses, one variety.
6. Best 3 Yellow Roses, one variety.
7. Best 3 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
8. Best 3 Pink Roses, one variety.
9. Best 3 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
10. Best 3 Flame Colored Roses, one variety (example, Mme. Herriott).
11. Best 1 White Rose.
12. Best 1 Pink Rose.
13. Best 1 Yellow Rose.
14. Best 1 Red Rose.
15. Best 1 Crimson Rose.
15a Best 1 Pink Shaded Rose.
15b Best 1 Yellow Shaded Rose.
15c Best 1 Flame Colored Rose.
16. Best Single Rose (example, Isobel or Irish Elegance).
17. Best Display of Polyantha or Baby Roses.
18. Best Display of Climbing Roses.
*19. Best Rose not before shown in San Diego. (San Diego Rose Society Bronze Medal.)
20. Best 6 Red Roses, one variety.
21. Best 6 White Roses, one variety.
22. Best 6 Yellow Roses, one variety.
23. Best 6 Yellow Shaded Roses, one variety.
24. Best 6 Pink Roses, one variety.
25. Best 6 Pink Shaded Roses, one variety.
26. Best 6 Flame Colored Roses, one variety.
27. Best 3 Roses, one variety, introduced since 1925.
*28. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Roses, Greenery allowed.
*29. Best Arranged Basket of Roses, Greenery allowed.

* **BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW.**

Section "B"—Amateurs

*30. Best Collection Sweet Peas, 10 stems each.
31. Best Vase White Sweet Peas.
32. Best Vase Light Pink Sweet Peas.
33. Best Vase Dark Pink Sweet Peas.
34. Best Vase Red Sweet Peas.
35. Best Vase Lavender Sweet Peas.
36. Best Vase Blue Sweet Peas.
37. Best Vase Purple Sweet Peas.
38. Best Vase Salmon Sweet Peas.
39. Best Vase Maroon Sweet Peas.
40. Best Vase Bicolor Sweet Peas.
(In Classes 31 to 40 inclusive, 15 stems each.)
41. Best Arranged Basket of Sweet Peas.
42. Best Arranged Bowl of Sweet Peas.

* **SWEET PEA SWEEPSTAKES.**

Section "C"—Amateurs

*43. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers other than Roses, Wild Flowers or Sweet Peas.
44. Best Arranged Basket of Wild Flowers.
45. Best Arrangement of Flowers in Vase, Bowl or Dish.
46. Best Flowering Plant for the house.
47. Best Individual Specimen Decorative Plant.
48. Best Cut Specimen Flowering Vine.
*49. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.
50. Best Display of Gladiolus.
*51. Best Display of Iris.
52. Best Display of Pansies.
53. Best Display of Wild Flowers grown by an individual.
*54. Best Display from a 50 foot or less lot.
*55. Best Display from a Private Garden larger than 50 feet.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

*56. Best Display from Civic, State or National Institution.
57. Best Display Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
58. Best Display of Cinerarias, Stellata.
59. Best Potted Cinerarias, Dwarf Hybrid.
60. Best Potted Cinerarias, Stellata.
61. Best Display of Pelargoniums or Lady Washington Geraniums.
62. Best Display of Geraniums.
63. Best Display of Delphiniums.
64. Best Display of Stocks.
65. Best Display of Snapdragons.
66. Best Display of Calendulas.
67. Best Display of Larkspurs.
67a Best Display of Fuchsias.

***Sweepstakes, Classes 57-67a Inclusive**

68. Best Display any other Flowers not otherwise classified.
69. Best Display of Grasses.
*70. Best Collection of Succulents and Cacti, suitably arranged.
71. Best Collection of Rock Garden Plants, other than above.
*72. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and House Palms. **Open to all.**
73. Best 1 Specimen Fibrous Begonia. **Open to all.**
74. Best 1 Specimen Rex Begonia grown in Pot or other Receptacle. **Open to all.**
75. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern. **Open to all.**
*76. Best Dining Table Decoration.
*77. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Vase or Bowl.

Section "D"—Children's Classes

78. Best Display from a School Garden.
*79. Best Collection of Wild Flowers from any School in City.
*80. Best Collection of Wild Flowers by any School in County, outside of City.

Section "E"—Professionals
(Entries by Nurserymen)

*81. Best Display of Cut Roses.
82. Best Collection of Rose Bushes in Bloom.
*83. Best General Display of Cut Flowers other than Roses.
84. Best Display of Sweet Peas—separate varieties.
*85. Best General Display of Shrubs and Plants.
86. Best Display of Everlasting Flowers.
87. Best Display of Bulb Flowers.

(Entries by Florists)

88. Best Arranged Basket, Bowl or Vase of Cut Flowers.

*Classes in which Trophies are offered.
Handsome ribbons for first and second in all classes.

SHOW RULES

1. ALL EXHIBITS MUST BE IN PLACE AND PROPERLY ENTERED BY 11 A. M. OF FIRST DAY OF THE SHOW SO THAT JUDGING MAY BE COMPLETED AND AWARDS MADE BEFORE OPENING. NO EXHIBITOR WILL BE ALLOWED TO BE PRESENT WHILE JUDGING IS GOING ON.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the Clerks by 9 A. M. of the first day of Show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 A. M. and entries will be received at any time between these hours.
3. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made. (Entries in Class 56 excepted from this rule.)
4. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the official in charge.
5. Entries will not be considered by the judges unless meritorious.
6. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
7. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in the Classes named.
8. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
9. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
10. Dining table decoration will be judged wholly on the merits of the flowers and their arrangement. Plain white table cloths and simple accessories are recommended.
11. In class where a given number of blooms is specified any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
12. **SWEET PEAS** will be judged by length of stem, color, size, substance and number of flowers on stems.
13. **ROSES** will be judged in accordance with the standards of the American Rose Society.
14. All vases, baskets, bowls, etc., belonging to exhibitors must be called for Monday morning not later than 11:00 o'clock.
15. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered. Special reservations of space may be made by telephone with Secretary Miss Winifred Sinclair, Bayview 0202. Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

NO FEE IS CHARGED FOR MAKING ENTRIES IN THIS SHOW

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FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Roses: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Callender, Hillcrest 1550-J.

Sweet Peas: Mr. and Mrs. H. Gibbs, Hillcrest 1505-J.

Baskets and Bowls: Mrs. Fred Scripps and Mrs. W. H. Brothers, Hillcrest 2142-R.

Iris, Pansies, Gladioli, Bulb Flowers, Flowering Vines and Flowering House Plants: Mrs. Charles Tracy, Randolph 2764.

Display from 50-foot lot and lot larger than 50-feet: Mrs. George Gardner, Bayview 0346-M.

Pelargoniums, Cinerarias, Geraniums, Delphiniums, Stocks, Snapdragons, Calendulas, Larkspurs, and any other flowers not classified, also grasses: Mrs. W. H. Hutchings, Hillcrest 1539.

Succulents, Cacti and Rock Garden Plants: Miss Anna Whitsett, Main 5564.

Begonias, Ferns and House Plants: Miss Edith Gate: Franklin 3230.

Dining Table Decorations: Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour, Hillcrest 5061.

Japanese Arrangement: Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Hillcrest 4026-J.

City School Gardens and Wild Flowers: Carol De Wilton Scott, Franklin 4449.

County School Gardens and Wild Flowers: William Wright.

Professional Exhibits: Walter Birch, Main 0842.

Floor Plans and Judges: John G. Morley, Main 0605.

Nomenclature: Miss Mary Mathews.

Information: Ernest E. White.

Gate Receipts: John Bakkers.

Clerking: Mrs. Elsie Case.

General Chairman: Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Hillcrest 1550-J.

General Secretary: Miss Winifred Sinclair, Bayview 0202.

CHULA VISTA FLOWER SHOW

The Chula Vista Community Flower Show will be held in the Woman's Club House on G and Garrett Streets on April 20th and 21st. It will be open to the public free of charge on Saturday from 2:30 p. m. until 10 o'clock and on Sunday from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. Committee and entry list will be published in the newspapers. The new club house will make a fine setting to display the beautiful flowers grown in Chula Vista.

THE EVENING STAR

By Ruth R. Nelson

One of the wild plants which has been used successfully in landscaping work at Rancho Santa Fe, is the lovely Evening Star, (Oenothera biennis, yellow evening primrose), a tall plant, inconspicuous of itself, bearing leafy spikes of pure yellow blossoms at least 2 inches across. A number of these tall primroses which were used amongst the first shrubbery plantings below the terrace wall of La Morada, continue to blossom there, adding a charming bit of startling brightness to this dense background.

The Evening Star is closely associated with an Indian romance of the days before the white man came to California.

Re-ha-re, an Indian maiden of royal blood, directly descended from Polthe, the great Eagle Man, had gone with her father Keleet to attend her first fiesta. This great celebration was being given by Yow-kil-yowk and his tall young son Que-hal at their mountain village Puk-keludl (San Pasqual). So beautiful was Re-ha-re that she instantly won the heart of Que-hal, and also the love of Littah, Hal-ah-wee and Mitch-hi-yall, sons of three other visiting chiefs. During the fiesta each of these four, through the head men of their villages, asked for the hand of Re-ha-re.

Consultations followed; the spirits were invoked, and a marriage race was decided upon, the story of which is too long for this article. But when Re-ha-re went to her sleeping place after the evening's ceremonies were over, she found Que-hal waiting in the shadows of the trees, with a cluster of evening star blossoms which he gave her, asking her to pray that he might win the marriage race on the morrow.

Re-ha-re slept with the flowers in her arms, and in the morning, although she vainly tried to revive them at the stream, she wove the blossoms into her long shining hair so that Que-hal could know that she hoped he would be victorious.

When he saw the flowers there Que-hal clenched his hands and determined that nothing should keep him from winning. The race was a gruelling test of endurance, miles to be run, and watchers along the course to make sure that each contestant passed the mounds of the Ringing Rock before returning to the village. Finally Littah and Que-hal approached, dragging themselves exhaustedly toward the goal. Littah fell, but rose and staggered onward. Then Que-hal sank down and did not rise until Re-ha-re stretched out her arms and called his name. Then he stood up, swayed a moment and dashed forward, falling across the starting drum with Littah just behind him.

SPRING IN DIXIE LAND

Down in the "Low Country," within fifteen miles of the heart of Charleston, S. C., there is one of the most exquisitely beautiful gardens in the world. It is a veritable earthly paradise in the spring. Many years ago it was a plantation of 1872 acres, but a large portion was sold because of the underlying heavy deposit of phosphate rock.

The gardens have been the property of the Drayton family and their lineal descendants for about two hundred and twenty-five years. Two residences have been destroyed by fire, one was built of brick in the early Colonial days, the other during the Civil War. The steps that led to the second home are the same that now lead to the present residence, which is always occupied by the owners in the spring months.

Rev. Drayton who had been ordered by his physician to seek a mild climate, and to remain in the open air as much as possible, was the creator of these unique gardens. At no time has there been a professional landscape gardener employed. The approach to this wonderland is through an avenue of stately magnificent live oak trees, that were planted over two hundred years ago. The avenue traverses an irregularly shaped lawn of extraordinary size, and reminds one of a dignified old English estate. A high iron fence encloses the main garden of twenty-five acres, which is known by several names, Magnolia Gardens, Magnolia on the Ashley, Live Oaks and Azalea Gardens, any one of which seems too prosaic for such a Fairy-like spot.

With characteristic Southern langour, a branch of the Ashley river winds its silvery stream through this ethereal retreat, forming placid pools and tiny lakes, in whose mirror-like depths are reflected the flaming azaleas at the waters edge, with a canopy of gray moss swaying gently from the trees of the forest. Long winding walks reveal at every turn new beauties; weeping willows, whose delicate tips kiss the glistening water, a California Redwood growing from a recumbent trunk of an older tree, that was blown down by a cyclone, tall Magnolia trees preparing to burst their full buds in May, many varieties of Camelia Japonica, tall as trees and covered with varicolored buds, Japanese Cryptomeria, Spanish Cypress, Rhododendrons, Pansies, Yellow Banksia Roses, Torreya Taxis Taxifolia, graceful bridges spanning the sparkling river, tall live oak trees "bearded with moss and in garments green," but outstanding among them all, the Azaleas. Solid masses of color, ranging from pale flesh color to deepest crimson, also from delicate lavender to magenta, with here and there patches of the snowy white, that seemed to soften as well as to accentuate the glowing Oriental spectacle, blended all into one gorgeous yet harmonious whole.

The majority of the azalea bushes were twenty feet across, and from twelve to fifteen feet high, the lowest blooms caressing the velvety green, violet-studded lawn, the tallest ones vividly outlined against a background of darkest green. Each individual blossom was larger than a silver dollar.

The first azaleas (Azalea Indica) were planted by the Draytons in 1843, and were imported from the Orient. The climatic conditions of Charleston have proved to be ideally suited to their perfect growth and development. About the grounds were a number of artists who with palette and brushes were endeavoring to portray on canvas, some of the many beauties reflected in the placid waters.

Again and again we wandered o'er the magic paths, marvelling anew at the heavenly enchantment of the glorious flaming vistas spread out before us. While exclaiming of its beauties to my companion, a strange voice said, "And you are a Californian, and you are raving over this?" "Why not?" I questioned, "We have much of which to feel proud, but nothing that can compare with this." "Well!" came the reply, "I did not believe that any Californian would ever admit such to be the fact." So you see what a reputation we have.

Not far from the Magnolia Gardens are the Middleton Gardens, once owned by a Henry Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Though larger, and having a chain of five lakes and many other attractions, it did not seem quite as alluring as the former. It has been said the Middleton is European, candid and gentle-likened to a necklace of gem studded jewels, while Magnolia is Oriental, sub-tropical, exotic, and compared to an overflowing casket of bright jewels.

Aside from the Gardens, there is much of interest in Charleston, for it is rich in historical lore. St. Phillips, St. Michaels and the French Huguenot churches, all built about the middle of the 18th century are in an excellent state of preservation. Quaint old homes with stone walls and iron gates are truly fascinating. Here also in Charleston lived General Joel Roberts Poinsett, a former minister to Mexico, to whom we are greatly indebted for introducing to the United States, the brilliant Poinsettia.

If you are contemplating an eastern trip, do plan to be in Charleston during the early part of April, for it is then that the Azaleas are in their greatest glory.

—M. T. F.

COMPASSION

Last Fall a wind-warped, stark oak tree
Gnarled branches parched by sun and dry,
Sky-pointed in dumb misery
And muted prayer: "Must I die?"

Spring came and still the old oak tree
Stood bravely in a budding lane—
Gaunt limbs were outstretched eagerly
To drink the cool, life-giving rain.

—Fashion O'Day.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The April and May Gardens

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

The real planting time in the garden is now here, but owing to the backwardness of the season, general planting and sowing will probably be carried on later than usual. The ground is still cold, although the nights are gradually warming up, so growing conditions should be more favorable before long.

Don't forget that the rainfall has been unusually light this season, and that the ground has not had a really good soaking, and as it is important to have a good supply of moisture away down beneath the surface (particularly for those who depend so much on sprinkling with the hose) don't delay in running water in furrows for a sufficiently long time to get the moisture down a couple of feet below the surface, and then follow this by a deep cultivation, leaving a fine surface to hold the moisture. If you follow all of this by spreading a mulch of pulverized sheep manure, (put up and sold under the name of Groz-It) over the surface of the ground, you will simplify the problem of conserving the moisture in the sod and gradually stimulate the growth of your plants.

Prune up and clean up any growth that has bloomed and should be disposed of, including weeds.

If you have heavy soil that is hard to work, use a little lime to break it up and sweeten the soil. On plants that are backward and in need of stimulation use a little bone meal or blood and bone. These fertilizers can be obtained in 25c and 50c packages if you do not wish to purchase them in larger quantities.

Don't forget to wage war on the garden pests, a determined effort on your part now followed up periodically will mean everything to your garden.

Sow seeds of Asters and Zinnias, the American Beauty type Asters are good, and the Giants of California will give you long stems and huge blooms. The Dahlia flowered Zinnia is conceded to be the best type and is a gold medal winner in England.

Dahlia seed sown now will give you blooms this season. By using the high class types one is sure to get some wonderful blooms, so don't neglect to try a packet or two.

There are a host of plants now ready to set out that will give a good account of themselves during the summer and fall. Ageratum is easy to grow and a constant bloomer, particularly if you keep it pinched back and bushy. Snapdragon, the improved varieties give wonderfully large blooms and many beautiful colors. Be sure and spray young plants of Snapdragons two weeks after planting with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent rust. African Marigolds, splendid cut flowers. Pansies, plant now in semi-shade and they will bloom until mid-summer. Petunias, both double, single and fringed, all easy to grow and constant bloomers. Godetia and Clarkia both attractive and fine for cut flowers. Delphinium both Bella Donna, Hybrids and Hollyhock types, all very beautiful but subject to mildew. Spray young plants with Qua-Sul. Zinnia and Aster plants, both for late summer and fall blooming. Hollyhocks, fine tall growing old fashioned flowers, splendid for groups amongst shrubbery or angles around buildings, subject to rust. Spray with Qua-Sul. Gaillardia, good cut flower. Heliotrope, King of the Blacks, handsome dark purple flowers. Larkspur, double stock flowered, fine for beds and backgrounds, tall growing in shades of blue, pink, red, lavender, etc. Lobelia, pretty blue flower for borders. Pentstemon, pretty bell-shaped perennial, good cut flower in shades of pink, red, pink and white, purple, etc. Verbena, pretty low growing perennial, coming in colors of lavender, white, pink, red and others. Viola, "Jersey's Gem," the finest Viola grown, large flowers of true violet color, long stems, fine for cutting, and other plants too numerous to mention.

Put in a few more gladioli bulbs and repeat again in three weeks' time.

It is now about right for setting out your Dahlia bulbs. Don't forget to stake them at time of planting, and lay tuber flat in the hole with eye or sprout uppermost, do not stick tuber straight upon end. There are many dahlias to choose from but you can't go wrong on Alta Wheeler, Amun Ra, Champagne, Eleanor Martin, Eleanor Vanderveer, Flaming Meteor, Golden West, Insulinde, Jean Chazot, Little Jewel, Sagamore, and Jersey's Beauty.

In a short time Chrysanthemums will be in order, in the meantime get your roses in shape for the coming flower show.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
John Bakkers
Alfred D. Robinson

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

P. O. Box 323 San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

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Phone, Bayview 0202.

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McKELVEY'S
Elite Printing Co. 851 2nd. St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

Late Rains: As this is written, April 4th, it is raining. Nothing so very remarkable about that, it is true, but to one who loves California's wild flower life it means a great deal. Rains are always welcome in California excepting, of course, when they come at the wrong time, such as in the early fall when fruit is drying on the trays throughout the great central valleys. Fall and winter rains carpet the hills with green and replenish surface and underground reservoirs, insuring plenty of irrigation water for the dry season to come. But the early and late spring rains do more to bring out the flowers on the hills and in the valleys than those coming earlier in the season. There are more wild flowers in bloom now than for a number of years back, in spite of the fact that the total rainfall this season is considerably less than normal. Rains have simply been better distributed, from the point of view of our flowering wild plants.

Not only do wild flower lovers rejoice because of the spring rains, but beekeepers also rejoice just as sincerely although for a different and perhaps more practical reason. Late rains mean more flowers and more flowers mean more nectar to feed their bees. Beekeepers have suffered heavy losses the past two or three years because of the lack of spring rains.

The utilitarian and the esthetic have much in common after all.

* * *

Desert Seeds: The rejuvenation of wild flower life following spring rains is wonderful enough at any time and place, but particularly so in the desert or near-desert, where infrequent rains are followed by a wonderful display of desert flowers. In these regions seeds may live for years waiting for a favorable opportunity to germinate. All such seeds will be found to have exceptionally strong and impermeable coverings enabling them to resist the heat and dry atmosphere of the desert. Flower and weed seeds have been placed in glass vials and buried for 20 and 30 years in sand, yet when taken out, planted under proper temperature conditions and moistened, have developed normal plants and flowers. On the other hand, some seeds are equipped to withstand extreme cold. In January, 1899, members of the Peary Arctic Expedition found seed abandoned by Greely 18 years before and which during this period had been exposed to temperatures of 60 and 70 degrees below zero. When brought back to this country and planted, some 23 years after being harvested, some of them germinated.

GIANT BAMBOOS

Great leafy plumes in a tall clump, the tops bending gracefully with each little breeze. Tall stems of glossy dark green foliage towering higher than the eucalyptus trees and almost three times as high as the house.

And what a bird haven! Hundreds of little birds seek shelter among its myriad leaves each evening. A delightful chattering, cheeping and twittering mingled with bird song heralds the coming of night as they settle themselves deep in the green retreat.

And when dawn comes and each little matin song from the loud songs of the mocker and meadowlark to the cheep-cheep of the brown towhee is sung in thanks to the friendly leaves, what a house of bird happiness!

As the morning shadows shorten, a brisk wind coming up discloses the tops of eight or ten giant fish poles standing uncompromisingly stiff, stark and dead-looking, yellow brown among the graceful green plumes.

And as the rich green foliage on the windward side of the thicket is parted in the wind, long green stalks are seen, bare except for a great green streamer or two, which floats out like ribbons.—F. R.

MARCH MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held Tuesday evening March 19, at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Greer, the president, called the meeting to order, promptly, and made several announcements, chief of these was that Mr. Payne of Los Angeles, who was to be the speaker of the evening had been prevented at the last minute from coming. This was a great disappointment to the large audience that had gathered to hear Mr. Payne. Notwithstanding, a most enjoyable and instructive evening was spent. Mr. Lodge gave a most interesting talk on Dahlias, their planting and care. He was followed by Mr. Morley, Superintendent of Parks, who spoke on "Seasonal Planting." The various specimens of plants and shrubs were then named by Mr. Morley, after which the meeting adjourned and delicious refreshments were served by the House Committee.

W. Sinclair, Secretary.

TALES OF A TRAVELER
(Continued)
By P. D. Barnhart

Gardeners who have a desire to be well-informed on matters pertaining to their profession, read all the advertisements of Seedsmen and Nurserymen that appear in the periodicals to which they subscribe.

A certain Eastern Nursery, whose speciality has been roses for three-score years, feature Rosa Hugonis: a Species, an introduction from W. China.

The flowers are single, of a gorgeous yellow color, and because of the publicity, and the glowing descriptions of it during the past ten years, many bushes have been planted in gardens on the Atlantic coast.

It was my good fortune to see it in all its glory in the East.

A decade ago I gave it a try out in a garden under my care in California. It proved to be a failure.

Now it does not follow that because a plant is a failure with one grower, it is worthless with another grower. It is my privilege and pleasure, to travel the highways and the byways of the state, and observe what other men, yes, and women, too, do in the art of gardening. Other enthusiasts all over this Southland, have experimented with it, and in every case their experience with it has been the same as mine. Rosa Hugonis is worthless in Southern California.

In the Washington, D. C., market, I met with great quantities of a very beautiful pink flowering native, a plant new to me. Looking it up in Gray, I discovered it to be a relative of our beautiful annual, which we have known as Erythraea venustum. Jepson in his new work on flowering plants of this state, names this family of the tribe: Gentianaceae; Centaurium.

The name Gray has applied to the eastern plant is Sabbatia angularis. There, as here, few of the native plants receive any consideration from gardeners. None of the subjects I met with in all the gardens of the east surpass in beauty, this lovely flower.

In the pine lands around Washington, D. C., I discovered great quantities of Lady Slipper Orchids; Cypripedium acaule. The next thought was, "Why so abundant." The location so near a great city, in which dwell people who, when they wander into the great open spaces seem to think it their religious duty to pull up and destroy all vegetation, leaving a swath of devastation as wide as their energies will permit. The soil is so barren that the trees are of small size. It is composed of yellow sand, with about an inch of mould from the decayed pine needles. Then I thought of the great care we gardeners bestow on this subject when undertaking the task of growing it in our gardens. Rich loam, water in abundance, and the helpless plants cry out in anguish at the cruelty they receive, because of our ignorance. To be sure they luxuriate in acid soil, therefore will be unhappy in the soil of the lower levels of California, which is alkaline, to a greater or less degree.

Since this Journal circulates in the East, I make these observations for the benefit of the amateurs there who overlook the fine things in plant life indigenous to that part of the country.

(To be continued)

JEPSON BOTANIC GARDEN ADVISER

Professor W. L. Jepson, of the Botany Department, University of California, has recently returned from Southern California, where he was called to inspect and advise in the establishment of a new botanic garden on the Rancho Santa Ana, near Anaheim.

The new garden, which is to be devoted entirely to native California plants is, for that reason, to be unique in the entire world, according to Professor Jepson. Desert cacti, ocotillo and other desert shrubs, many of which have never been planted heretofore, are now growing in the garden, which includes about 180 acres of land. Other areas are later to be included, it is understood.

The new garden will also be the first botanic garden in California, Professor Jepson says. So far the work has been carried on quietly, although extensive planting in the greenhouses at the Rancho Santa Ana has been carried on during the past eight months.

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SUMMER SHADE TREES FOR CALIFORNIA

By John A. Armstrong

Evergreen trees are much more widely planted in California than deciduous trees, which lose their leaves in the winter. This is as it should be, because green foliage never becomes monotonous, and since we can grow so many fine, broad-leaved evergreen trees in our climate, we should take advantage of the situation.

However, there are many locations where deciduous trees are preferable. Trees that shed their foliage in the winter add a changing beauty to the landscape with their bursting bright green buds in the spring; they provide canopies of foliage for shade in the heat of the summer, and at the same time they allow full play for the sunshine which we enjoy so much in winter months.

Our Most Adaptable Deciduous Tree

The one tree of this kind which is more widely planted than all others, and rightly so, is the European Sycamore (Platanus orientalis), sometimes called Oriental Plane or London Plane. The vigor, rapidity of growth, handsome maple-like leaves and ability to grow under nearly all climatic and soil conditions make it one of the most valuable trees that we can plant. It is excellent for street or yard planting, anywhere from the seacoast to the desert. It is resistant to insect pests, will grow rather large in time, but can easily be pruned to any desired size or shape. In Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, sycamores have been planted in front of the bandstand and cut off flat on top, to make a level roof of foliage only about four feet thick.

The California Sycamore (Platanus racemosa), the native species of our foothill canyons, is somewhat less symmetrical and more picturesque, with deeper-cut leaves which take on a brighter color in the fall, and mottled white and gray bark.

Easily Grown Trees

Other shade trees of this type are the well-known poplar, which may be had in either tall or spreading varieties; the fast-growing, large-foliaged mulberries; and the dense symmetrical Texas umbrella. For the dry desert sections, all of these are good, along with the black locust and the Chinese elm, both of which will grow under the harshest conditions, for heat, cold, alkali and drouth do not bother them. The Chinese elm (Ulmus pumila) is a rather remarkable tree and has received much publicity since it was introduced into this country several years ago. It will grow and thrive anywhere from the Canadian Northwest to tropical Mexico, and temperatures below zero or above 110° have no effect upon its well-being. However, for the milder climates of California, there are much better trees available, since the foliage is rather small and sparse. Arizona ash is a better tree for all but desert sections in California, and the American elm is much preferable, for it grows into a majestic specimen.

Some Eastern Favorites

Other hardy deciduous trees which do well in our state, but which are smaller, slower-growing trees, are the silver (or soft) maple, the white birch, and the sweet gum (Liquidambar). This latter tree has beautiful maple-like leaves which assume a gorgeous crimson color in fall and early winter. The Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus glandulosa) is another large tree of luxuriant appearance which does well here, and if cut down it sends up many sprouts from the roots, making a thick screen. The Japanese pagoda tree (Sophora japonica) is a handsome tree with long slender branchlets and delicate leaflets bearing twelve-inch racemes of cream-colored, pea-shaped flowers.

The Interesting Coral Tree

A deciduous tree which is decidedly out of the ordinary, is the coral tree (Erythrina Crista-galli) from Brazil, where it is used to shade coffee plantations. It develops a short, stout trunk from which many short branches shoot out in spring, and on the branches the glorious crimson butterfly-like flowers appear in great numbers in summer. These branches usually die back each winter after blooming. The tree likes a sunny open situation, but does not stand much frost. Another variety, Erythrina humeana, makes a larger tree with smaller flowers but even more of them. Everyone who has an Erythrina on his place will be kept busy displaying it to admiring visitors when it is in bloom, for it is indeed a very showy sight.

HISTORY IN THE GARDEN

By Jay Gooch
Landscape Architect with Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.

When the wandering tribes of the Egyptian sands found solace in the fertile valley of the Nile, they lingered and built homes and walls as protection against savage wanderers. Within those protecting walls, gardens were made, with palms and vines creating shade and restfulness. An artistic well head covered the water supply, and avenues of palms led from the huge pylons—decorated with hieroglyphics—to the wharf at the water's edge where the pleasure barges were moored.

Thus starts the history of landscape gardening which leads on through the careers of conquering kings of Babylon who won the hearts of their captured mountain brides by building for them mountain gardens on the level plains. Gigantic structures, terrace upon terrace, formed the famed "Hanging Gardens of Babylon," through which the homesick

queens wandered and which they gradually learned to love.

The massive round pillars, naturalistic rockeries and tree plantings of Persia give us a type which proves useful in our search for individualistic gardens.

Classic Greece, with her rolling hills and energetic people, gave expression in her gardens to the beauty of the human form and the feauties of Nature. The Romans carried the Greek style into their country and evolved a type that fit the surroundings in which they found themselves. The Roman villas, with their intimate formal gardens, are superb examples of the use of mosaic work in combination with pools and rippling fountains. The blending of the formal into the natural and such features as the shell-work grottos, in the cool of which grew myriads of ferns and shade-loving plants, stand out in the observation of their gardens.

History goes into a relapse at this point, and we find the monks keeping the art of gardening alive in their walled monasteries, from which it burst into flame in the renowned Italian gardens embodying the development of landscape architecture as a specialized field of endeavor. Often years were spent in producing effects, and the villas of Italy still stand supreme as examples for study of garden development.

From Italy, France copied many ideas for her landscape effects, and attempted to reproduce in a comparatively flat country the mountain cascades of the Italians. The ingenuity and resourcefulness, to say nothing of the skill, shown in these reproductions, is hard to imagine without a view of the great water features of Versailles, St. Louis, Marby, and other French gardens in action.

The Moorish influence in Spain and the naturalistic gardens of England are traditional. And just as the English gardens are reflected in the eastern section of the United States, the Spanish and Moorish are showing their influence in California. Our climate, topography, and traditions lead us to a form of architecture and landscape architecture which should be a step in the evolution of garden planning.

The tendency here is toward a type that will become known as "Californian," and which will embody those better features of the gardens in climates similar to our own. This will require careful study and planning by both the architect and the landscape architect in order to create a harmony of house and garden that will be in keeping with the surroundings and the people. This applies equally to the small as well as the large home, and hundreds of beautiful small homes are greatly in need of a more harmonious and carefully planned setting.

Aside from the behavior of different shrubs, trees and vines in relation to sun, shade, soil and climate, which of course must always be considered in making any planting, careful attention from the start is necessary in order to insure the proper association of plants in the garden and to create harmony between the house and garden. Certain plant materials, of course, belong to each type of landscape architecture, and in California, where we have architecture of all designs and styles, we must be careful in our selections or we have but a hodge-podge of plants. If a garden is properly planned, it will become more beautiful as the years pass and will mellow with age, as do the gardens of Europe.

NOBODY CAN MAKE IT RAIN, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

Some years ago a man went through certain drought-stricken regions in this country contracting to produce an inch or more of rainfall for a consideration of $1,000 per inch within a period of three months. If the rain came, the fees were collected; if it did not, the man lost nothing. Inasmuch as the average amount of rainfall for each region is accurately recorded, and since precipitation is quite likely to occur naturally after a long drought and within the limits of the record, a shrewd operator is fairly safe in agreeing to "produce" rain.

But according to the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, "rain making" is impossible for any human being. It is quite true that in the laboratory a small amount of moisture can be precipitated by using special equipment, but meteorologists know of no practical scheme for producing rain on a large scale. Widespread drought is due to lack of sufficient moisture in the atmosphere and the absence of other conditions essential to the formation of rain. If there is little moisture to bring down, obviously no device for causing rainfall has any value.

Looking at the matter another way: To produce 1 inch of rainfall over an area of an acre, approximately 113 tons of moisture would have to be drawn up into the air and then precipitated. There are 640 acres in a square mile, for which 72,320 tons of moisture would be required. A square mile, however, would be scarcely a dot in the center of any section where drought prevails. It would be less than one-seventieth of the area of the District of Columbia. Enormous quantities of energy are used in nature to elevate moisture above the earth before it can be precipitated. It takes 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 horsepower-hours to evaporate the water in a square mile of the average dense cloud, and even if some artificial means were found to cause the aggregation and fall of the infinitesimal drops of which rain is made up, calculation shows that only a trifling amount of precipitation would result, because there is not much water in a cloud.

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WILD FLOWERS AT HOME

By Coralinn B. Tuttle

Several years ago I visited the wild flower garden of Edgar Wherry, President, Wild Flower Preservation Society, Washington, D. C., in Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., and for the first time realized that to really know your flowers you must forget about formal arrangement, color schemes, etc. In his little garden under old trees that may have been part of virgin forest, were winding paths ending nowhere in particular. Wild flowers from every state were placed in locations most apt to further their growth. Near the lily pool were fat pudgy yellow lady slippers from Wisconsin and delicate rose colored ones of Maryland. Purple shooting stars from Texas were alongside the native red Wood Betony and Bees Balm. Throughout his garden and hanging over rocks were clumps of moss pink.

Inspired by this unique garden we got permission to grow wild flowers in our own. Our home was in the woodsy hills of Maryland so it was not difficult to start. In fact each spring found our back yard carpeted with wild violets, Bluets and Spring Beauty. Around the edges were clumps of Wild Azaleas and several Dogwood trees.

As many of your readers have lived in the East, some part of their lives, I am going to name some of the pets in our wild flower garden and I know they will forgive me if I give them a few pangs of homesickness. California sunshine will soon heal them.

Our first transplanted specimens were Hepaticas that soon began to uncurl like furry caterpillars and bloom into their dainty lavender bells and the waxy blossoms of Bloodroot made quite a show. Best of all, though we were warned it would not bear transplanting, we had several clumps of Arbutus that grew and bloomed in following seasons.

Clumps of Meadow Rue made a background that rivals the dainty Maidenhair Fern. There were Belwort, Adders Tongue, Jack in the Pulpit, two kinds, green and brown, Star of Bethlehem and darling little Dutchman's Breeches. The yellow and blue Star Grass, interesting not only for their beauty but because they are of entirely different families. The blue are of the Iris family with stiff smooth leaves; the yellow of the Amaryllis family having egg shaped cornus and a hairy soft leaf.

Queer Ginger Root; violets yellow, white, blue, and all shaped leaves, lance like, heart-shaped, bird-foot, and hairy-leaved. Clumps of early Saxiphrage and a cunning little button-like flower called Pussy Toes. When I discovered it was related to the Swiss Eidleweiss I compared it to some dried specimens and I wonder why we wander in fields afar when we have so much in our own fields.

The Girl Scout Organization publish a set of outlines called Requirements for Wild Flower Merit Badge, 40c, and when you have filled out one of them, you know your flowers. Our whole family profited by the use of it though we had other text books to help us.

Now this garden of ours, to the casual observer, was not a thing of beauty. We had to take most of our visitors almost by force and have them kneel down in the rocks to observe a dainty Star Anemone or the Wind-Flower and Rue Anemone. It was hard for them to comprehend what we found interesting in the various Plantains we deliberately planted when most people pulled them out. But there is nothing prettier than the Rattlesnake Plantain, from its queer leaves to the yellow star-like flowers, that always reminded me of the skyrockets that burst into a shower of stars. Jewel weed and Poke weed and common Tanzy all found a place in our garden and of course you all love "Butter and Eggs".

Our family each found a few minutes before work or school to rush out and see if the Show Orchis was out or if a green cap had popped off of the California poppies. Yes indeed, we had some beauties there, also some Lupin grown from seed sent from here.

Although we Californians cannot hope to grow Arbutus or Jack in the Pulpit, we have a wealth of lovely things that should find a spot in every garden. Seeds can be purchased or permission gotten from authorities to transplant. Although I hope you will never see "Jack the Ripper" or the steam shovel tearing into your wild woods as is done in Washington, D. C., and vicinity, I think that if our wild things can be brought into home gardens it will be a help for Wild Flower Conservation.

ENVIRONMENT A FACTOR IN CONTROL OF ROSE DISEASES

By S. B. Osborn

Disease control is probably the most difficult problem confronting the uninformed grower of roses. Nor is this problem serious only to the uninformed, for the controversy over the efficacy of certain fungicides, particularly proprietary remedies, rages on year after year. The question of efficient insect pest control is much simpler, due to a large extent to a more limited number of factors effecting successful control methods. Then, too, accurate data on the life cycle and control of insect pests is much easier to obtain and more positive than the study of the life history and control of plant diseases. Positive evidence of the eradication of an insect pest is quickly discernible to the naked eye in most cases, while

it takes months or years to work out complete and undisputable evidence on the control of a plant disease. Available information on plant diseases is therefore scarce, inaccurate, vague and in many cases entirely lacking.

Successful control of rose-disease is synonymous with prevention, for with the exception of the common mildew all the fungi causing diseases of roses have their mycelium or, vegetative parts, buried in the tissues of the plants and any material of sufficient strength to penetrate the tissues would undoubtedly seriously damage the rose plant. Fungicides are only effective in preventing further spread of the disease by forming a protective covering. It is, therefore, obvious why every part of the plant above ground shold be covered with the fungicide and as new growth appears it must be covered also. Aside from prevention in this matter there are other ways of obtaining healthy plants and keeping them healthy.

Varieties vary greatly in their susceptibility to disease, in fact it is seldom that all the individuals of a well-established variety are equally susceptible to disease. Therefore, selection of the more resistant individuals to propagate from is worthy of consideration as well as the breeding of resistant varieties. This resistance may vary considerably under different climatic and soil conditions. Many of our roses come to us heralded as mildew proof, only to readily succumb to the ravages of this disease under our local conditions. The most striking example of inherited resistance to disease the writer can think of is the Cherokee rose, which is, to his knowledge, rarely if ever, attacked by disease, with the exception of crown gall. Unfortunately this rose is extremely difficult to hybridize.

Sanitation is very important in the prevention of diseases of roses; particularly with the rusts and black spot. Infected foliage should be removed and burned, as the spores of these diseases carry over on the fallen leaves. Varieties or plants that are seemingly impossible to keep in a healthy condition should be removed and burned, thus reducing the possibility of infection of less susceptible varieties.

Environmental factors play a large part in the susceptibility to disease. A humid atmosphere is favorable to the development of the most common rose diseases. Watering late in the evening should therefore be avoided as far as possible.

Free circulation of air and plenty of sunlight will prevent to some extent the rapid development of mildew. Roses grown in shady spots should be watched closely for the appearance of mildew. Mildew attacks the new, tender shoots most readily, therefore plants should be given close observation for the first appearance of mildew at this time. Heavy applications of nitrogenous fertilizers causing a rank growth make the plant more susceptible to mildew. The proper balancing of nitrogen with potash will lessen the susceptibility of the rose plant to mildew, as well as put the plant in better shape generally and stiffen the stems.

Unfortunately the climatic conditions which prevail in our best rose growing months prove equally favorable for the development of fungous trouble. It is, therefore, imperative that fungicides be resorted to frequently during the cool, damp Spring and Fall weather. While the writer is of the opinion that the combination sulphur-nico-dust-arsenate of lead dust, recommended by Prof. Massey of Cornell, is the most economical, efficient and practical for his purpose, he readily recognizes that atmospheric conditions as well as other factors control the needs of any rose garden to some extent. The writer is trying some liquid fungicides this year as an experiment, but as yet is thoroughly discouraged by the labor required to thoroughly apply it. Where the rose grower has the necessary time and patience, and is willing to bear considerable additional expense, some of the liquid solutions which do not stain the foliage, are desirable; but bear in mind that in order to be thoroughly effective, the plants must be entirely covered with the material. It is of interest to know that an activated sulphur dust is now on the market which vaporizes at sixty degrees Fahrenheit, thus increasing considerably the effectiveness of this type of treatment, for the ordinary forms of sulphur require a much warmer atmosphere to vaporize.—(Courtesy San Diego Rosarian.)

NEW WATSONIAS

Using twelve wild species of Watsonias from Africa, none of which have ever before been used for hybridization, Dr. Arthur D. Houghton of San Fernando, Cal., has about three hundred thousand Watsonia hybrids.

The marvelous development in this graceful species is attracting hundreds of workers to this field.

The Watsonia cult promises to be as interesting as the Gladioli cult.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Mrs. Fern Burford, Laguna Beach, Calif.
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Mrs. Geo. Brockway, San Diego, Calif.
Alfred R. Mitchell, San Diego, Calif.
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THE 35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL PLANT, FRUIT AND FLOWER GUILD

A paper read by Miss Clara A. Barrows of the Asa Gray Memorial Botanical Society in honor of the 35th Anniversary of the National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild at the Tuesday, March 7th, afternoon meeting of the San Diego Floral Association.

A Celebrated Flower Lover

Mrs. John Wood Stewart, one of our former members, is, as many of you know, the founder of the National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild. Her many friends the world over will be as much moved and delighted as I was, to learn that she has been presented by France with that coveted honor, awarded so far to but 15 women—the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It all dates back to a trip abroad, before the war, when Mrs. Stewart visiting in Paris, was asked by a friend if she would go to a summer home for working girls, and tell them of her activities, particularly of her first girls' club, now nearly 40 years old—the Needlework Guild of America. The young ladies were so interested that they at once asked Mrs. Stewart if she would help them start the same work over there, which she did, gladly. The only dues, as in this country, were two garments a year for the poor. This French organization was so successful that when the war first broke out, the first refugees coming into the towns were supplied with these garments. Part of Mrs. Stewart's letter, written during her recent illness, read at the recent Annual Meeting of the National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild of New York (founded after the Needlework Guild), tells briefly a few of her remarkable accomplishments, successful because of her never-ending eagerness to serve humanity: "Love and greeting to all assembled today to honor the thirty-fifth birthday of our Ancient and Honorable organization. It has never slackened service, more than has our dear France, though badly devastated, as was the Guild, losing so large a proportion of her 600 branches through the World War, and our 'Free' label.

"We were, together with the Needlework Guild, first in the field, making shipments of food to feed the refugees in our Lyons Guild workroom. We began early in December of 1914 with 300 pounds of coffee and corresponding supplies of other foods, but it was soon found prohibitive. We did continue shipping to army camps and the Guild's secretary (to whom we gave a year's leave of absence) reported from Chaumont on 20,000 glasses of jelly marked National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild. For these early services we received a bronze medal stamped 'Gratitude of France.' Many of our Flower Guild members joined the War Relief department of the Needlework Guild and so rightly share in the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Flower Guild today in spite of the tremendous development of garden organization, holds its own because of its specialty—Philanthropy. The raison d'etre of its inception was to make a Pathway of Flowers through the tenement regions, to make the waste of the country meet the needs of the poor in the cities; also from the beginning its purpose reached out to the lonely and sick in hospitals, especially insane asylums and contagion wards, and now, thanking God for the past, let us look forward to increasing usefulness.

"Another part of the work is the instruction of suburban children. Following the trend of reaction from tenement life of people of small incomes, we have welcomed and taken advantage of the nearby suburbs. Our early efforts to establish Children's Gardens in different sections of the cities are now being centered in bungalow colonies, making children co-workers in their plants and flowers, and plant markets, not neglecting the social side thus developed. A combination of these groups, comprised of both men and women, for general evening meetings once a month, with speaker and lantern slides, is growing in popularity. And now that the Flower Guild has stood in the fore for thirty-five years, for serving hospitals, I received from Washington the request that I accept the office of Chairman of Flowers on the opening day of the Government's $5,000,000 hospital erected on the outskirts of Northport (Mrs. Stewart's summer home). The result was an avalanche of flowers, one estate sending a truckload of palms, evergreens and ferns. The 28 rooms opened looked as if staged for a Flower Show. Nurses reported the joy of the patients and the personal care as long as a bloom remained.

Every speaker emphasized the fact that while the government provided everything of the best for their material needs we of the outside must not forget the cry of every human being for the touch of sympathy in what is that section of ourselves which is quite apart from meat and drink mechanically served. The Guild has its heart set on administering to those who, through no fault of their own, are shut away from the normal pleasures of life. Today we present to God and to humanity the Long Island Flower Guild League for the service of from 800 to 1,000 mentally disturbed ex-service men, and so crown our thirty-fifth anniversary."

Dr. Finley, from the heights of his airplane, soaring over Seattle, sent this: "Congratulations national and personal, on the new distinguished service opportunity that has been given into your hands." I pass it on to you for it is a message to each of our Guild Family.

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The glory and renown that have come to this modest, loving woman is only the world's recognition of one who has devoted a long life, spiritually, to alleviating distress and suffering. The writer says: "As I held the gleaming circle of pearls and diamonds in my hand, with its narrow red ribbon, suspending the Cross of the Legion of Honor, I know it but typified unnumbered grateful hearts that before and since the War have been uplifted by her self-sacrificing spirit and activity."

THE BOOK OF BULBS

By F. F. Rockwell (MacMillan Co., 1927; $3.00).

This is a handy manual of bulb cultivation, general in scope, attractively printed and bound, and full of useful information concerning the selection and growing of bulbs, much of which will be found serviceable in California even though the book was written primarily from the standpoint of a colder clime. Particularly commendable is the stress laid upon the beauty and utility of the so-called "lesser bulbs," while the chapter on the indoor growing of bulbs is about the most complete and satisfactory treatment of this branch of the subject that we have yet noted in print. Less happy is a frequent looseness in the use of terms and a tiresome recurrence of mis-spelled words, sometimes as many as three to a page. There is further a serious confusion in the usage of small or capital letters in the botanical names cited which seems inexcusable in a work of this type. Such matters as well as the affectation of such cumbersomely fused nouns as "plaintainlily," "Kafirlily," etc., seriously mar an otherwise needed piece of work.

—S. S. B.

APRIL WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

April is the month of showers, and rarely do we have heavy or prolonged rains. Since 1850, only once has the monthly total for the city been more than three inches. Windstorms and squally, blustery weather are unknown.

Higher temperatures in the great valleys to the east of us induce an indraft of cool, moist air from the Pacific ocean and cloudiness increases. Occasionally dynamically heated, dry winds, locally known as "desert winds," occur, and with their advent the temperature sometimes rises over 80 or even 90 degrees, and the relative humidity will drop as low as 10 or 15 per cent.

The average rainfall is 0.67 inches, and there has never been an April without some rain. Frost, owing to the longer days and shorter nights never has occurred in the city.

CROCHERON DEPLORES SUBDIVISION

"Will someone please send us the name of a subdivision where the holdings are five acres or less which has been settled for five years or more and where the original settlers are still on the land and supporting themselves from the land?

"If you can't do that one, can you do this? Send us the name of a subdivision of ten acres or less which is ten years or more old and where the original settlers still support themselves from and on the land?"

Professor B. H. Crocheron, Director of Agricultural Extension at the University of California, asks these questions, after citing an example of the way he says subdivisions operate. Professor Crocheron believes the small subdivision cannot support a family, and has opposed the acre-farm movement vigorously.

Here is his idea of subdivision:

"Bill Smith owns a good ranch. He sells it at a pleasing price to John Jones, subdivider; presumably Bill makes a profit. Then John Jones divides the ranch into fifty small pieces, each of five acres or less, and sells the pieces to fifty families at prices pleasing to himself; presumably John makes a profit. Then the fifty families start out, each on a piece of Bill Smith's ranch, to try to make a profit. They paid more per acre than that place was worth to Bill, else he'd not have sold it to John Jones. They paid more than it cost John, else he'd not have sold it to the settlers.

"Bill didn't make a fine living; he 'got along,' was saving, reaped advantage from the natural advance in land values and now is comfortable on the proceeds. But the settlers have only two per cent of the area on which to farm; they paid a price per acre that would make Bill's hair stand on end; and, furthermore, most of them don't know the business.

"Result, five years hence: Bill Smith and John Jones still satisfied; fifty 'farm families' very much dissatisfied; two men with a profit, fifty with a loss; the county with a delinquent tax list; the community with a patch of deserted shacks. Is that the way to develop the state?"

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WHY I LOVE A GARDEN
By Blossom Mae Williams

My first inspiration for the making of a garden came to me, while reading a flower culture magazine. Have always raised vegetables, berries, and fruits of various kinds in our home garden, but now became especially interested in those gorgeous flowers. Growing tomatoes, celery, and head lettuce, is very amusing ,three of the so-called vitamins. My second inspiration, always arrived with the seed catalogue. By the time they were studied and plans completed, I became real enthusiastic, awaiting warm sunny days, when the fun would begin. There is the sunshine, the fresh air, and exercise, which is quite essential for one's health. Then too, here we can observe the butterflies, bees, our feathered friends, warbling away their happy tunes, not forgetting the wee humming bird. It also helps to keep one young, in fact it is the best remedy for the "blues". There is a sort of fascination found in growing things, which appeals to our human hearts, leaving a satisfaction few other things will. Our greatest poets receive their inspiration this way. How I do adore a basket of gladiola spikes! Other favorites are roses, violets, and the humble pansy, with their most interesting little faces. They always seem to push upward to see all the wonderful world around them. What a joy it is to just stroll along the garden path, amid colors of the rainbow, to sit and meditate, or just day dream so to speak. Just to imagine the fragrant perfume hidden away in all those blossoms. Isn't it a wonderful thought? Such things give one the thrill of music played on a great organ. An ideal place for that year around garden is found in California, in the land of double sunshine. Here life is consciously blooming, a little more vividly than in some places. Have learned to love the stately palms, pepper trees, and God's candlestick, the yucca, which blooms along the mountain side early in spring. After all, one of the pleasures of life is to have a "hobby" and it is in this one wherein are found so much joy, happiness, peace, and contentment of heart.

BOTANIST BRINGS NEW PLANTS FROM MADAGASCAR

The first American botanist to visit Madagascar, Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture, recently returned to Washington from a plant-hunting exploration on "the great African Island," bringing a considerable quantity of material, especially live plants and seeds, which will be tested for possible adaptation in the United States.

While it may be many years before the true value of Doctor Swingle's collection will be known, past experience leads the department to believe that some useful additions to our ornamental and economic plant life may in time be expected from this mass of new material.

In the collection are 23 lots of plants which seem to have some value as potential sources of rubber. Ten of these plants are being commercially exploited for rubber at the present time in Madagascar, Doctor Swingle says. Some of them have been previously introduced into the United States and are now being tested in the department's experiment garden in Southern Florida, but undoubtedly several of these are entirely new to the United States. The southern part of Madagascar is not greatly unlike parts of our own Southwest, he says, and it is hoped that some of these rubber plants may be adapted there.

Another plant in the collection which promises to be of economic importance is the "Alombora," a large leguminous tree which produces "leety," a gum commercially exported from Madagascar for use in varnish manufacture.

Numerous ornamental plants, shrubs, vines, and trees, some of which were unidentified, were included in the collection. Of these ornamentals 12 species of Kalanchoe seem to be

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the most promising, especially in the Southern States. Other promising ornamentals collected include a number of specimens of elephant's foot, several Aloes, and a striking and rare hibiscus-like shrub.

Before leaving Madagascar with this valuable collection, much of which was obtained near Fort Dauphin, which Doctor Swingle says is the farthest city in the world from United States soil, he left a duplicate set of the living plants at Tananarive as a sort of "nest egg," to serve for replacing in case of losses or injury to the collection during its long journey to the United States. Another duplicate set was sent to the University of Algiers, which cooperated in the expedition.

Plant collections of this sort are not secured without considerable labor, time, and hardship. Although Doctor Swingle was finding new rubber plants that may enable the rest of the world to continue to "ride on rubber," he was not so fortunate at all times in his own mode of travel. In the relatively inaccessible and little-known southern part of the Island where most of his time was spent, transportation was extremely difficult. Although some of the trip was made by automobile, at times it was necessary to use the "filanzana," a sort of sedan chair swung on two ten-foot poles carried by four natives. These four men alternate every five minutes or so with four others who make up the 8-man filanzana crew. With the baggage carriers and guides the party on the march consisted of forty or fifty men, and thirty miles was a good day's travel.

Doctor Swingle's trip was made possible through the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Arnold Arboretum of Boston, the University of Algiers, and by the friendly interest and numerous courtesies of the French and Madagascar governments.

WISTARIAS
By K. O. Sessions

During April all the Wistarias in the city will have come into bloom, and have you observed them and noted the fine ones; the very full flowering ones, the thin and sparsely flowering ones, and the different colors? If so—go back to those plants that have pleased you and observe how they have been trimmed, trained and supported and make a note of them and mail to me the location and color; and by another year we should have more Wistarias planted—then some day in the near future we can have a "Wistaria Festival Week" and make a remarkable showing—like Sierra Madre near Los Angeles and also Santa Barbara—which has many very old and fine specimens.

There is no question about San Diego being able to grow Wistarias as well as Japan; but we must take the trouble to direct their growth and take a lesson in proper pruning.

Mr. A. D. Robinson's one Wistaria Chinensis trained to the roof of his lath house is very wonderful and a lesson for us to heed; both in training and trimming. There is not its equal in California I believe—and its age is only about thirty years.

Just about the middle of February is a safe time to prune. All the previous year's growth should be cut back to within six to twelve inches—depending on the heaviness of the growth. The flowering buds of the part left will be fuller and finer and there will be less leaf-growth to interfere with the flowers. As soon as the flowering season is nearly over the foliage growth begins and should be properly directed. The main shoots that are to make the plant longer should be tied as they grow and not be allowed to twist and twine themselves wherever they can get a chance to hold on. The side branches and lateral growth should be nipped back when they are three to five feet long and let the main leaders have the extra growth. It is a very serious mistake to allow a Wistaria to train itself about a stake or the wire of a trellis, the post of the veranda or the limbs of a tree. The main stems should be kept straight and not twined about anything. For the side branches this twining is not so objectionable. If your vine has already become twisted, it is possible to untwine it before the new growth starts—preferably in February when it is trimmed.

Mrs. H. S. Evans has three fine Wistarias: the long white, the long pale lavender, and the choice light pink.

On Mrs. D. F. Garrettson's front porch is a very beautiful long light lavender Multijuga. At Major E. W. Moore's home in El Cajon is a very large double purple of the same variety as the one in the Japanese Tea Garden in Balboa Park—as well as several other varieties near the building. The one large old plant at Mission Cliff Gardens that made three trips

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from Japan before it was planted is also the double variety. The very long blossom varieties are called Multijuga.

The Campbell's of Point Loma have several fine specimens over a bamboo pergola. At Mr. Ed. Sample's residence at Ft. Stockton Drive and St. James Place there is one climbing his flag pole. On Sunset Blvd. there is a fine light colored one covering the front porch.

One of the best qualities of the Wistaria is its long life and great length of growth. To place a Wistaria against a house is the poorest situation—set it against a post in the garden and train it towards the house—along a wire, bamboo pole or lightly constructed pergola. To train it flat so one can walk beneath its drooping and flowering branches is the most satisfactory way. Observe the Japanese pictures of Wistarias.

Make cuttings of the firm wood one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter in January and February.

Set them at least eight inches in the ground and four inches out. Do not try to move them for one year. Seedling Wistarias are used to graft known varieties upon. The root system is very strong but the seedlings are too slow to come into bloom.

Every garden should have at least one wistaria for the beauty of their early spring bloom.

At Kew Gardens in London there are Wistarias grown like huge shrubs on the lawn and they are very beautiful, and because they are properly pruned are just solid with flowers.

There is a wild wistaria in the southern states. The blooms are quite short but continue through the summer when the foliage is on, but it is not so desirable as the Chinese and Japanese varieties.

GARDEN MORE ATTRACTIVE IF BIRDS MADE WELCOME

By planting trees and shrubs which provide shelter, protection and food for birds we can do much to attract to our gardens these welcome visitors, whose colorful plumage and delightful song add so much to garden enjoyment.

There need be no sacrifice of beauty in design, in order to work into the garden picture a corner of such planting. Here the permanent residents of the garden and transient guests may bathe, in the sunshine, without fear of enemies springing upon them from cover too nearby.

In other parts of the grounds, there may be bird houses for those that prefer a home provided by man. Some will prefer to build their nests in thorny haw trees, which marauding cats will find it difficult to penetrate. Evergreens in the border will break the wind in winter for our feathered friends which brave this inclement season.

Providing food through planting means a judicious use of barberries, snowballs, sumacs, elderberries, bittersweet, bush honeysuckle, mulberries and wild grapes throughout the border. In winter time when food for the birds is apt to be scarce, a sanctuary for the birds would offer such trees, plants and vines as bittersweet, hawthorn, euonymus in variety, honeysuckles, buckthorns, sumacs, mountain ash, snowberries, hemlock and viburnums.

Trees, shrubs and vines with attractive winter fruit which birds like include most coniferous evergreens, Japanese barberry, flowering dogwood, hawthorn, juniper, privet, bayberry, flowering crab, buckthorn, sumac, mountain ash.

Trees, shrubs and vines with fruits attractive to birds, but seldom lasting into winter, include the spicebrush, birch, hackberry, dogweed, wiegela, Russian olive, gumi, bush honeysuckle, matrimony vine, mulberry, cherry, currant, blackberries and raspberries, elderberry, buffalo berry, nightshade, snowberry, coralberry, blueberries, viburnum, grape.—San Diego Union.

CNEORIDIUM DUMOSUM IN THE GARDEN

A friend of ours who has a cottage on the hillside back of Laguna Beach has cleared off just enough of the native growth to make room for such exotic shrubs and perennials as she wishes to plant and which harmonize with the wild things that she likes to retain. Among the latter are a few specimens of the little shrub Cneoridium dumosum, which is endemic to coastal mesas and hills from Orange county southward.

On a recent visit to our friend's place, we were surprised and delighted at the beauty of the Cneoridium in her garden, covered with myriads of tiny pink buds and white starry flowers, with here and there amidst the dark foliage glossy berries in tones of yellow, pink and crimson. Evidently the share these bushes had in the general watering of the garden agreed with them and brought them greater fulness of life than is usually vouchsafed to their kindred on the dry slopes of still undisturbed hillsides.

The sight made us wonder if our growers of native plants are not missing something in not bringing this interesting little cousin of the orange into greater notice as a garden subject. It is a pity, by the way, that it suffers under the handicap of a difficult scientific name. Does any one know a good English name for it? I seem to remember hearing it once referred to as "wild orange," which is hardly defensible, notwithstanding the distant relationship.

—Charles Francis Saunders.

Pasadena, March 14, 1929.

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